The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,892 —New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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" including postage ..... " 38 0
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" including postage ..... " 21 0
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First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

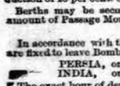
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 11th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,257 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th March, leaving Mazagon Jetty soon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest. Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

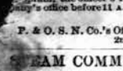
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
4th March 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA, (2,708 tons, and 500 H.P., Captain E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th March, leaving Mazagon Jetty soon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

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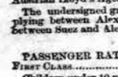
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
4th March 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY,

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).



THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 24th, on the 1st
of each month,

And calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	
Suez	35	24	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines at Table.
Messina	45	30	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st of May.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 28th March, and the ATIS, 1,400 Tons, about the 1st May. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a constant trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller for England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£18 | Second Class .....£9.

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co. and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and by the various ports touched at by the steamers of via Bombay via India Steam Navigation Company. the British I.

TRANSHIPMENT AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, shipped by Steamers under any Flag from Turkish and Greek Coasts, Smyrna and Indian Ports bound to whatever from Japanese, C. , via Suez Canal, are received Mediterranean or British Ports, by Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Company's regular lines of forwarded to their destination by the Company's Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 20th February 1871.

FOR FALMOUTH to SAIL LATER in THIS MONTH.

THE Barque SARAH WATSON has GOOD ACCOMMODATION for PASSENGERS. Terms moderate. For particulars apply to Captain T. WATERMAN, No. 7, Forbes Street.

BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE DUBASH.

Just published.

MACPHERSON'S CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE. Fifth Edition, 1871. Cash—Rs. 16. Credit—Rs. 18.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI ...	Rs. 140 Rs. 100	To ROME ...	Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
" VENICE	Rs. 158 Rs. 108	" MUNICH..	Rs. 208 Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

THE s. s. SINGAPORE will sail for LIVERPOOL, via the Suez Canal, on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant. This Steamer has just arrived after one of the fastest passages from London to Bombay on record. She is of 2,223 tons gross register, has Engines of 200 Horse-power nominal, and has excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers,

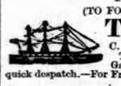
The rates for passage are as follows :—
£50 for a First Class Passage to Liverpool.
£30 for a Second " " } Exclusive of Wines.
£30 for a First " Suez.

The Singapore carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
A plan of her Cabins can be seen at our Office.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Singapore.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SONS' Ship CITY OF YORK, 1,194 Tons register, Captain Allen, to be DESPATCHED about 21st INSTANT.
For Freight apply to
Bombay, 7th March 1871. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.
(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)



THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,318 tons register, John C. Clare, Commander.
This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 17th February 1871.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE, WITH DESPATCH.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE TWEED, A 1 5 years, 1,745 Tons, William Stuart, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th March 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship ANAZI, arrived from London, are requested to despatch BOATS to take delivery of their respective GOODS ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Bombay, 2nd March 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.
PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(Via Suez Canal.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, the interior of Russia, Constantinople, Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 2,210 tons, Captain Gekke, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Particulars regarding the Passenger Service will be published hereafter.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February a direct goods service by rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow and St. Petersbourg at the following reduced rates :—

FROM ODESSA TO MOSCOW AND ST. PETERSBOURG.

	Roubl Copeks.	Roubl Copeks.
Fruits wet and dry, per Poude of wheat on the English ...	83-93 ...	63-83
Tobacco and Nuts of all sorts..	" 83-98	1 13-58
Cotton, Coffee, Tea, Colors and Dye-stuff, Indigo, Dyewood and Sandalwood...	" 63-93	" 88-93
Rice	" 51-81	" 71-81

To these rates 3 Copeks per Poude are to be added for transshipment in Odessa and landing at destination. The goods will not change waggons on the way.

Goods for the interior of Russia should appear in the Manifest of the Steamer as in transit for such or such town so as to avoid paying Custom Duties in Odessa. The Company will undertake to satisfy the Custom Regulations in Odessa on account of the concerned at the following rates :—At 1 Copek per Poude for goods pas ing in transit ; at 1 per cent ad valorem for goods to be cleared in Odessa.

For Freight apply to H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.

N.B —1 Roubl=100 Copeks ; 30 Copeks=1 Shilling ; 1 Poude =35 lbs. English.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The St. George's Medal will be PLAYED FOR on the mornings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 20th and 21st inst. Play to commence at 6 o'clock. Members intending to play are requested to send in their names to the undersigned on or before the 18th.

The HANDICAP CUP, presented by the Calcutta Golf Club, will be PLAYED FOR on MONDAY, the 27th inst. Play to commence at 6 A.M. Entries to close on the 21st.

JOHN J. WINTON,
9th March 1871. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned, up to 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., from parties willing to undertake the RIGHT of COLLECTING, GRAZING and other FEES on the ESPLANADE, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

For the amount of fees to be levied and other particulars, apply to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 8th March 1871.

BINYON'S TOILET SOOTHING LOTION,
INTRODUCED IN 1862.
FOR MOSQUITO BITES, PRICKLY HEAT AND SKIN IRRITATION, &c.

Prices—No. 1, Rs. 2-8 ; No. 2. Rs. 5 ; No. 3, Rs. 6-8.
Wholesale—W. SEYMER & Co. 37, Rentcheap, London, E.C. ; Tarnher & Co., Bombay and Poona ; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta ; Budgett and Hughes, Kurrachee ; De Beaux & Co., Madras.

TO LET, an airy BUNGALOW at Bandora HILL, known as the BALMORAL HALL, together with OUTHOUSES and STABLES.—Apply to
N. DE GA,
Bombay, 9th March 1871. Prospect House, Grant Road.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 13th March, instant, at 2 o'clock, a pair of handsome CAPE CARRIAGE HORSES, bay with black points—" TOM-TIT" and " JAY"—about 15 hands high, formerly belonging to Kesowjee Naik, Esq., and A. F. Soundy, Esq., and now belonging to Mr. Frank Chalk. They go in double and single Harness and in Saddle. "Tom-tit" is very fast and a good jumper. "Jay" carries a Lady. Also a BUGGY, in excellent condition, by Lewis of Salisbury, and a Saddle and Bridle, Harness and Whips.

FOR SALE, a young NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—Apply to Major RAITT, Byculla.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner ;
F. H. SOUTER, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Police ;
A. C. GUMPERT, Esq., Austrian Consul ;
and the other MEMBERS of the COMMITTEE of the
STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY'S HOME.

A Corps Dramatique, selected from Inmates, will give a THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, the 10th inst., in AID of the FUNDS of the above INSTITUTION, and request the patronage of the Public of Bombay.

The Entertainment will consist of the Melodrama of the
TWO GALLEY SLAVES,
A MUSICAL INTERLUDE
(consisting of Comic Songs),
THE GIRLS OF THE TELEGRAPH,
THE WIDOW MALONE.
The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled,
THE IRISH TUTOR.

The Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. will be in attendance.
Doors open at 8-30 P.M ; Performance to commence at 9 P.M.
Tickets to be had from Mr. McCARTHY, Superintendent of the House, Colaba ; and at the Doors on the Night of Performance.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.
W. G. STRETTON.
Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a SPACIOUS HOUSE, having Vehar Water and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, House No. 105. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Medow Street, No. 32.

TO BE LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, lately in the occupation of the Delhi and London Bank, and just vacated by Messrs. Kunkles, Pereweence & Co. Also commodious GODOWNS, well adapted for Shops. Goods stored in these premises can be insured against fire at little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Bombay, 10th January 1871.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, Limited, has been REMOVED to the Bank's new premises in RAMPART ROW, opposite the Government Currency Office.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 27th February 1871.

OWING to the DEATH of Mr. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, of the Firm of INGLIS and SUTHERLAND, Contractors, G. I. P. Railway No. 19 Contract, all parties having CLAIMS against or Moneys due to the said Firm, are requested to forward the same not later than the 18th March, to Mr. J. CROSS, District Pleader, Poona.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—THIRD MISTRESS REQUIRED FOR THE BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Full information as to the duties, salary, &c., &c., will be furnished on application to the Secretary of the Society, to whom candidates should apply, stating their age, where educated, and their previous experience, also furnishing references as to character, &c.

NOTICE.—We beg to notify that we have admitted Mr. FRANK GEORGE JEFFERSON a PARTNER in our FIRM as from the 15th ultimo.
Bombay, 6th March 1871. GEO. S. KING & Co.

NOTICE.—TUESDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., is fixed as SETTLING DAY for the RACES at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla.
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 8th March 1871.

ARMITAGE'S VEGETATIVE, for the REMOVAL and PREVENTION of INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS.—JUST RECEIVED a SMALL CONSIGNMENT of the above Composition, which we recommend to the notice of all users of Steam-power.
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.
Bombay, 17th February 1871.

NOTICE.—ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The TIME for RECLAIMING PREMIA PAID since the suspension has been EXTENDED by the Court of Chancery to the 31st of July next.
C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.
Calcutta, 28th February 1871.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A FOURTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of 10s. per Share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after TUESDAY next, the 7th instant.
JAMES G. SMITH,
For self & Co-Liquidators.
Elphinstone Circle, 2nd March 1871.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—REDUCTION OF FARES.—The rates of passage-money by this Company's Steamers have been reduced as follows :—

To Brindisi.....First Class Rs. 600 ; Second Class Rs. 300.
To Southampton.....First Class Rs. 650 ; Second Class Rs. 350.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay, 5th March 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING and GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES ; Bond or deliver Goods on Bunders, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses, Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to
F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS Co., Limited, (in Liquidation).—No Shareholder of the Company save myself having this day attended at the MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company advertised to be held this day at 3 P.M., and I having attended at the time and place fixed for the holding of such Meeting, do hereby, as Liquidator of the Company, ADJOURN such MEETING until the 2nd day of MAY next at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., when the Resolutions already advertised for proposition this day will be proposed.
H. MAXWELL, Liquidator.
Bombay, 2nd March 1871.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on TUESDAY, the 14th March 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M.

1st—To receive the Annual Accounts, duly audited, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd—To elect Directors in place of those retiring from office, who are eligible for re-election ; to confirm the appointment of a Provisional Director ; and also to elect a new Director.

3rd—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the Meeting of the 14th instant.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Church Lane, 1st March 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th proximo, for the FEED, SHOEING and VETERINARY TREATMENT for TWELVE of the HORSES belonging to the GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Tenders should specify the rate per month for each horse.

A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars can be learnt on personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.
C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE, who lately traded in partnership under the name, style, and firm of DHUNJEEBHOY EDULJEE and Co.

UPON reading the Petition of the abovenamed Insolvent Traders, and on hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and SKIPSEY, Solicitors for the said Traders, I do order that the said Traders be DISCHARGED under the Provisions contained in Sections XXIII. and XXIV. of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on the Thirteenth day of March 1871 at 10½ o'clock A.M. in the Chambers of the Sitting Judge, and I direct that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette" and in two of the English and in two of the Vernacular Newspapers published in Bombay.—Dated this 25th day of February 1871. L. H. BAYLEY.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Solicitors for the abovenamed Traders.

PIANOFORTES.
Solid Mahogany, Seven Octaves, by
SCHIEDMAYER OF STUTTGART,
Made expressly to stand the climate of INDIA, and perfect in Tone and Finish. Rs. 575 Nett Cash.
J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS,
For Drawing-rooms and Churches. Prices moderate.
J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED,
COOKING STOVES for large and small Families,
From the Columbian Stove Works, Glasgow.
Agent in Bombay, J. NEUBERG.

HEATING STOVES,
with accommodation on the top for two Boilers or one Boiler and one Kettle.
J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Orders received for large supplies from samples always kept in stock.
J. NEUBERG.

BLOCK TIN WARE.
ICE BOXES. BONNET BOXES.
PIANO SCROLLS. READING LAMPS.
TABLE LINEN.
J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS AND OILMANSTORES.
HAMS—BACON—CHEESE.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Orders from Messes and Clubs executed at moderate rates.
J. NEUBERG.

THOMSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.
PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL and COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON .....37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY.....Rampart Row, Next to the Agra Bank.
CALCUTTA.....Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to inform the Indian Public that they have now established a

BRANCH HOUSE IN BOMBAY,

in conjunction with the London and Calcutta Firms, and would call attention to the following quotations. From their position as wholesale Wine Merchants in the City, dating back to 1795, they can offer terms to Traders, Messes, and the Residents of India generally, hitherto unobtainable. Direct Indents will be undertaken on the usual terms. This Branch, as in Calcutta, will be conducted on purely London principles, and the Wine offered at London quotations, adding thereto simply freight, duty, and incidental charges.

Regimental Messes can be supplied direct from the London House, or send their indents to the Calcutta or Bombay Branches ; in either case their orders will meet with prompt attention.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual Wholesale Terms.

Wholesale Orders should be sent to the London Firm. Casks and cases can be branded to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Terms to the Trade—Six months from date of B ll of Lading 2½ per cent. discount for cash. Our Calcutta and Bombay terms are cash at quotations.

	In Bond In India, in London.	In India, including all charges.
	Shillings. Per doz.	Rupees. Per doz.
CHAMPAGNES—		
Fleur de Sillery, dry ...	54 0	35 0
Sillery, choice and dry ...	60 0	39 0
Chateau d'Ay, vintage '58, magnificent wine, very dry ...	72 0	45 0
Ay, in half pints ...	15 0	12 0
Pints at 6s. per doz. case extra.		
SPARKLING HOCKS—		
Hock, Best Sparkling ...	54 0	35 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES—		
Moselle, best Sparkling ...	54 0	35 0
SHERRIES—		
G A good Dinner Wine ...	24	19 0
G Pale dry, and excellent quality ...	34	24 0
G Pale, elegant, and dry ...	44	9 0
Vino de Pasta, a wine much appreciated ...	48 0	31 0
Amontillado, dry and fine quality ...	50 0	32 0
Amontillado, delicate and extremely dry, as drunk in Spain ...	50 0	32 0
PORTS		
G A good quality, matured Wine ...	32 0	23 0
PORT		
G Choice old Wine, fruity, quite an Invalid Wine ...	48	31 0
PORT		
STILL MOSELLES—		
Scharzburg ...	26 0	20 0
Do. Extra quality ...	10 0	27 0
STEIN WEIN—		
*In original flagons ...	32 0	23
STILL HOCKS—		
*Light Hock Ordinaire ...	18 0	16 0
Nierstein ...	28 0	21 0
Erbach ...	30 0	22 0
Schaufenburg ...	48 0	31 0
Rudesheimer ...	52 0	33 0
Johannisberg ...	60 0	37 0
CLARETS—		
Ordinaire ...	10 0	9 0
Medoc Ordinaire, a light breakfast Wine ...	12 0	11 0
Gill's Medoc ...	18 0	13 0
St. Emilion ...	18 0	16 0
St. Julien ...	19 0	16 8
Chateau Citran ...	24 0	19 0
La Rose ...	30 0	22 0
Leoville ...	36 0	25 0
*Chateau Lafitte ...	70 0	49 0

Most of the still Hocks and Clarets in pints at 6s. extra per 24.

*GRANDE ORDINAIRE, Magnums.

N.B.—By special arrangements with the Proprietors of the Lafitte Estate, the wine may be bottled at the Chateau ; in such cases, however, an entire hogshead must be indented for.

RED BURGUNDY—		
Beaune ...	18 0	16 0
Nuits ...	24 0	19 0
CHABLIS, a light fine Wine ...	24 0	19 0
SAUTERNE—		
Haut Sauterne ...	20 0	17 0
*Grand Sauterne, very fine quality ...	36 0	25 0
BRANDIES—		
G Highly recommended ...	26	24 0
G Very old, choice ...	42 0	32 0
SUNDRY SPIRITS—		
Old Tom, 1st quality ...	10 6	15 0
Hollands ...	12 0	18 0
Superior Old Jamaica Rum, 1st quality ...	18 0	20 0
Whisky, 1st quality Scotch ...	12 0	17 0
LIQUEURS (DUTCH)—		
Curagoa, finest, stone bottles ...	56 0	40 0
Maraschino de Zara ...	54 0	39 0
Noyeau ...	54 0	39 0
Cherry Brandy (pints) ...	16 0	12 0
Orange Bitters, 1st quality ...	18 0	16 0

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints. Sample bottles, however, may be had at the advertised rates.

N.B.—We shall be glad to receive orders for execution in London for Bass's Beer, bottled by Bass's Agents, price of which is 7s. 6d. per dozen, f. o. b. in London ; cost here, including charges, comes to about Rs. 4-14-0 to Rs. 5-2-0 per dozen, according to exchange.

. Orders for Beer must be accompanied with a remittance.

N.B.—THE WINES MARKED (*) ARE COMING FORWARD, AND WILL BE DULY NOTICED ON ARRIVAL.

FOR SALE—CLARET, CHATEAU DU ROC at Rs. 10 per doz.
CLARET St. EMILION ... Rs. 11 per doz.
Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

CHAMPAGNE, slightly ullaged, suitable for CUP or TIFFIN. A few cases of the above to be cleared off at Rs. 15 per dozen, nett.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 15th November 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

| | |

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Colabas, Port Cannings and Spinning shares. Government Paper firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number Shares.	Nomal value perch.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	96
22,000	1,000	all	10 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	602
12,000	500	100%	do.	Ditto 2nd Rec. Issue	101½
5,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380 nl.
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par.
6,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
32,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
19,008	250	5	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

8,000	8,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co	1,610
8,000	150	all		Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
1,000	750	2,00	Nil	Mazagon Land	965
4,000	4,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,325
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,025 ex
100	5,000	all		Bombay	3,000 div
300	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	970
1600	150	150		Broach Mills	230
800	5,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400
750	2,000	all	150 p.a	Great Eastern	1,870
2,000	1,000	all	80 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,100
800	2,500	all	180 p.a	Oriental	2,200
600	2,500	2,300		Royal	1,725

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	109.1.9	do.	Do. New £20 shares	125
...	£ 6	43.10.3	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£41	295.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,370
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,500	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	450
150	12,000	11,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co	7,000
1200	5,000	1,200	50 do.	Bombay Press Co	2,325
100	500	all	66¼ do.	Do. New	583
500	4,500	all	200 do.	Colaba Press Co	3,300
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,500
150	3,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co	9,700
300	1,000	1,000	80 p.a	Framji Cowasji Press	975
200	1,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,500
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.a	Imperial Press Co	1,250
1,000	1,000	1,000	120 p.a	Kurrachee Press Co	925
200	500	all	35 p.a	Mofus. Press & G. Co	470
125	4,000	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,350
225	1,000	750	75 p.a	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 p.a	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corpor. Ltd	800
1,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics Bld'gs Co	30
500	2,000	300	21 p.a	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	50	all	25 p.a	Treacher & Co	400

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
500	75	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay		29
98	12½	...	Do. China		1
250	2	Mar. '66	Centrs' Bank		1
...	...	...	East India Bank		1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula		...
200	68¾	May '	Royal Bank		...

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co	75
...	3,500	1,449	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	10

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-1
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 270
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196

CALCUTTA.—4TH MARCH, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents at Rs 97-12, and one lot of half a lakh at Rs. 97-14, or 2-4 to 2-2 discount.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,393.

National Bank shares at Rs 109.

Punjab Bank shares at Rs. 89.

Tirhoot Indigo Co's shares at Rs 53 to 55.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co's shares at Rs 270 to 280, with blank transfer deeds.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 9.

Beville, Captain, 25th Regiment N. L. I., on leave, from Mhujee.

Bowen, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., on leave, from Mhow.

Bartholomew, Lieutenant, Assistant Commissioner Punjaub, on furlough, from Elwardesabad.

Gardiner, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Elwardesabad.

Hughes, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, 33th Regiment, on sick leave, from Peshawur.

Harris, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Meerut.

Lukin, Major, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Stevenson, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

Wodehouse, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.

Hathway, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Deesa.

Lyons, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 16 of the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Captain C. Clarke, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, Bombay.

Surgeon H. F. McGrath, Bombay Medical Establishment.

General Order No. 61, dated 25th January 1871, is cancelled.

The furlough to Europe granted by G. O. No. 869, dated 28th December last, to Lieutenant T. M. Ward, Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Mysore, is cancelled.

Major General E. A. Cumberlege, Bengal Army, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1796.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Captain G. B. Stainforth, Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Captain J. G. Bell, Madras Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Major R. Wallace, Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Southern Mahratta Country Revenue Survey, has been permitted to resign his appointment.

Sub-Conductor E. Gawthorne, Ordnance Department, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to decide that a Warrant Officer admitted to the pension of a Sergeant Major in England is entitled, up to the date of embarkation, to the pay and allowances of his warrant grade.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. A. Churchill, C.B., Political Agent, Zanzibar has been allowed leave of absence, on medical certificate for six months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Government notification dated the 20th February last, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Government of India, to appoint Mr Edward T. Candy, Acting Joint Judge in the Ahmedabad district, to act as Joint Sessions Judge.

Major E. W. Lyons and Captain F. S. Iredell respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednuggur on the 25th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson to act as Joint Judge in the Ahmedabad District, vice Mr. F. D. Melvill, or until further orders.

Mr. Annundrao Bhaskerjee, appointed to act as District Deputy Collector at Kulladghee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Kulladghee District, and with powers to commit to a Session Court.

Mr. C. F. H. Shaw, Judge and Session Judge of Belgaum, is allowed furlough to Europe on private affairs for one year, from the date of departure of the last Overland Mail Steamer in April next, under chapter I, of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868.

Mr. Shaw is also allowed subsidiary leave from the 17th April next under section 11 of the rules.

Mr Wassoodeo Hurree Athay is appointed Public Prosecutor for the Rutnagherry Collectorate, vice Mr. Kasinath Purshram Gadgil, resigned.

Azum Keshee Shivrao, Acting Head Carkoon of talooka Chandore, is, while so employed, invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Nassick district.

Soobajee Goorrao Moktalee, late Carkoon in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Haweree, in the Dharwar district, is dismissed from his situation, and is declared ineligible for re-employment in any department of the Government service.

With reference to Government notification of the 2nd instant, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Government of India, to appoint Mr. G. M. Macpherson, Acting Joint Judge in the Ahmedabad district, to act as Joint Sessions Judge.

Messrs. J. Jamson and R. H. Showell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Senior Magistrate of Police on the 4th instant, after office hours.

Mr. E. H. Little, First Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Ahmedabad district.

Mr. Abdool Sunni Mahomed Oosman, Mooktyarkar of the Debra Mohbut talooks, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the second class in the Hydrabad district.

Azum Madhowrao Bullal Lughatey, fourth class Mamlutdar of Malwan talooka, and Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Rutnaghe ry district.

Azum Dameder Vishwanath Dandekur, Mahalkurree of Vingorla, and Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class in the Rutnaghery district.

Mr. Rijoomull Anooprai, Mooktyarkar of Deesa, and Subordinate Magistrate of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of first class, in the Thurr and Parkar district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. K. Nairne, C.S., having reported his arrival on the 18th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the furlough for two years granted him under date the 9th April 1869, is cancelled.

Mr. M. J. Shaw Stewart is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days from the 4th ultimo, to enable him to join his appointment as Collector of Canara.

Mr. R. C. Beynon, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, to officiate, until further orders, as Deputy Superintendent of that Survey, vice Major Wallace, permitted to resign.

Mr. W. Stewart acted as Deputy Superintendent Preventive Service, during the period Mr. T. Jervis acted as Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Mr. J. McLeod Campbell acted as First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, from 14th October to 12th December 1870, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. D'Oyly, Collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Sarupial Balakram Shribastam is appointed to the medical charge of the Godra Dispensary, vice Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, resigned.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ramchundra Sudasheva to be Money Order Agent at Gudug.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson, 1 month, sick certificate.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. Dallas Hill, B. A., 6 months, sick certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties:—

Covenanted.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniell, expiration of leave.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson, 4th Febuary 1871.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. W. Wells, 4th March 1871.

Mr. W. J. Williamson, 25th February 1871.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. N. C. Cloete is appointed to act as Executive Engineer Surat and Broach, as a temporary measure, from the 22nd February 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Trevor, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Under-Secretary to Government Railway Branch, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

The following appoidtments are made during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Captain H. F. Hancock, R.E., to act as Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Under-Secretary to Government Railway Branch.

Captain E. L. Marryat, R.E., to act as Consulting Engineer for Reclamations.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from the 17th October 1870, vice Colonel C. Scott, R.E., retired:—

Colonel J. W. Playfair, R.E., to be confirmed as Superintending Engineer first class, second grade.

Colonel H. St. C. Wilkins, R.E., to be Superintending Engineer first class, second grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Merriman, R.E., to be Superintending Engineer second class, first grade.

The following promotions to take effect from the 1st January 1871:—

To be Executive Engineers Second Grade.

Captain T. F. Dowden, R.E. | Captain C. Mant, R.E.

To be Executive Engineers Third Grade.

Mr. J. Gregory.

Captain B. O. Seton, R.E.

Lieutenant E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E.

Lieutenant J. D. Cruickshank, R.E.

To be Executive Engineers Fourth Grade.

Captain M. J. Macartney, R.E.

Major J. H. P. Malcolmson.

Captain J. Grierson.

Lieutenant H. C. Reynolds, R.E.

Lieutenant F. W. Joseph.

To be Assistant Engineers First Grade.

Lieutenant R. T. Frere, R.E.

Mr. H. G. Palliser.

Lieutenant E. C. S. Moore, R.E.

Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R.E.

Mr. F. W. Stevens.

Mr. H. B Parry.

Mr. J. Tate.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from the 1st January 1871:—

To be Assistant Engineers Second Grade.

Mr. Sub-Engineer Wassoodew Bapoojee.

Mr. Sub-Engineer Mucoond Ramchunder.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend S. Stead, M.A., Joint Chaplain of Poona, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from the date of quitting his station.

The Reverend R. Easum, M.A., is confirmed in the appointment of Chaplain of Kirkee.

With reference to notification dated 24th February 1869, the following appointments are made, with effect from 1st instant:—

The Venerable Archdeacon C. H. Leigh-Lyc, M.A., to be Senior Presidency Chaplain.

The Reverend C. T. Wilson, M.A., to be Chaplain of Sattara and Mahabuleshwur. He will reside in Sattara and visit Mahabuleshwur, except during the hot season, when he will reside at Mahabuleshwur and visit Sattara.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH MARCH.

			p. ton.
London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	,,
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 8s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 2510 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 2 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

DEPARTURES.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Malabar Coast.
	Susan Josephine	Francis	Cochin.
	Daphne	Cross	Liverpool.

The schooner Hamido, Antony, to Colsgurpattam and Tuticorin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

Ship Norwood, to Falmouth.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.

6 Dacca (s) ..... Patterson ..... Bombay, Feb. 14.

Stonehouse ..... Bley ..... Galle, Feb. 12.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.

3 Petersburg (s) .... Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.

5 Columbian (s) .... Suez.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

The Tweed, 4 cases fancy soaps, M Newsom and Co.

Stirling (s), 200 drums linseed oil, Owen and Okell; 10 packages carbolic soap, &c, Henry Rogers.

FROM LONDON.

Anazi, 500 cases candles, H D Freek and Co.

The Tweed, 7 cases sherry, D S Kemp and Co; 6 cases claret, Payne and Co.

Sam Mendal, 10 cases claret, Payne and Co.

Singapore (s), 85 cases oilmanstores, Bull and Co.

Glenaruro, 30 cases matches, Blackwell and Co; 25 cases yellow metal braziers, E R Moody; 100 cases old tom gin, A Cooverjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Duke of Edinburgh, 55 bales cotton, R Dyabhoy; 45 bales cotton, N Luckmonbhoy; 96 bales cotton, G Khuttow & Co.

Marsians, 29 bales cotton, G Soomberjee; 50 bales wool, and 25 bales cotton, N Gopaljee.

Westminster, 4 bales cotton, J Pursotum; 800 bundles coir yarn D Morarjee.

Jane Law, 100 bales cotton, J Varria; 50 bales cotton, N Maneckjee.

Ganges (s), 38 bales wool, R Callianjee; 5 bales cotton, Remington & Co; 45 bales cotton, M Jewraj; 140 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 125 bales cotton, S Ludha; 150 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

Calcutta, 138 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 50 bales cotton, T Canjee; 60 bales cotton, E Noordin; 125 bales cotton, C Gordhundass; 15 bales cotton, L Ramdyal.

Tethys, 200 cwts horns, H N Mahomed.

Arethusa, 1,037 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Mooltan (s), 25 bales wool, M Jaffia.

Singapore (s), 500 bundles galls, M Moosana; 53 bales wool, P Tejsee; 2,428 bundles coir yarn and 1,000 bundles myrabolans, S S Naraiwalla; 23 bundles galls, M Moosana.

Lord Ashburton, 20 bales cotton, P Khimjee; 59 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 4 bales hides, P Damjee; 100 bales cotton, D Vithaldass; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschrck & Co.

City of York, 1,000 bundles gall's, P Narronjee; 200 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby.

Sam Mandel, 150 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Stirling (s), 50 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co; 100 bales cotton J Goculdass.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s), 350 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Sumatra (s), 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Norwood, 500 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glenaros, 15 bales cotton, B Vizbhookan; 47 bales cotton, S S Mahomed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mooltan (s), 50 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Sumatra (s), 200 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswerck & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ethiopia (s), 22 cases olibanum, 7 packages fishmaws, and 24 packages sharkfins, G Nanjee; 51 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 26 bales cotton, Cowasjee and Eduljee; 150 bales, cotton, E Noordin & Co.

Mongolia (s), 18 bales cotton, T. Ramchund; 100 bales cotton F Ameerjee; 175 bales cotton, D Vussonjee & Co; 150 bales cotton, S Shapoorjee; 125 bales cotton, Ebraham; 50 bales cotton, E Noordin.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 11	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	...
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 20	11 A.M.	...
China	,, 16	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 16	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,, 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	March	11	Wednesday	August	9
Do	do	18	Do	do	9
Do	do	25	Do	do	16
Do	April	1	Do	do	23
Do	do	8	Do	do	30
Do	do	15	Do	September	6
Do	do	22	Do	do	13
Do	do	29	Do	do	20
Do	May	6	Saturday	do	30
Do	do	13	Do	October	7
Do	do	20	Do	do	14
Do	do	27	Do	do	21
Wednesday	do	31	Do	do	28
Do	June	7	Do	November	4
Do	do	14	Do	do	11
Do	do	21	Do	do	18
Do	do	28	Do	do	25
Do	July	5	Do	December	2
Do	do	12	Do	do	9
Do	do	19	Do	do	16
Do	do	22	Do	do	23
			Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Corrospondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blue and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GAGE—BELL—March 8th, at St Paul's Church, Poona, by the Rev. S. Stead, M.A., John Gilbert Gage, Esq., Lieutenant and Adjutant, H. M. 45th Regiment, Sherwood Foresters, to Catherine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Colonel Harry W. B. Bell, Royal (Bombay) Engineers.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLIFT—March 4th, at Bangalore, the wife of H. W. Clift, Esq., of a daughter.

KENNEDY—February 26th, at Lingasoogoor, Deccan, the wife of J. J. Kennedy, Esq., Lieut. M. S. C., Hyderabad Contingent, prematurely of a son, still-born.

KINLOCH—March 2nd, at Bawul Pindee, the wife of Captain Kinloch, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

MCNEILE—March 6th, at No. 13, Elysium Row, the wife of D. J. McNeile, Esq., C. S., of a son.

ORR—March 2nd, at Bangalore, the wife of Dr. J. H. Orr, C.B., of a daughter.

SMITH—February 28th, at Hursingpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Maxwell Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

THOMAS—M rch 6th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Arthur Thomas, of Bhowanipore, of a son.

WILSON—March 3rd, at 2 Vansittart Row, the wife of Mr. S. Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FINNEY—FINNEY—March 6th, at Lucknpore, Richard Finney, Junior, to Annie Margaret, second daughter of John Finney, Esq.

DEATHS.

HOWATSON—March 5th, at Calcutta, Mr. Charles Mangles Howatson aged 21 years.

KENNEDY—March 2nd, at Lingasoogoor, Deccan, Julia Catherine, the beloved wife of J. J Kennedy, Esq., Lieutenant M. S. C., Hyderabad Contingent.

MARTINELLE—February 12th, at Commillah, of inflammition of the lungs, Mr. David Martinelle, aged 62 years 8 months and 4 days.

MELVILLE—March 2nd, at Mymensing, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Brodie Melville, Bengal Staff Corps, and in charge of No. 5, Topographical party, Khasia and Garo Hills Survey, aged 36 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871.

IF the Turkish Government, as the Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* asserts, has at last adopted the plan of bit-by-bit railway extension, it has got at last into the right track. Everybody knows that this is an era of grand enterprizes—big railways, big ships, big canals, big armies, big wars, big loans, and big deficits—and rich countries, teeming with capital and labour and industry, may well indulge in this form of ambition. The wisdom of it, with rare exceptions, is questionable in all countries, and leads to a great deal of waste, disappointment and suffering. But it is a mania with the present age, and if we had not that we should have some other. While, however, rich countries, or the capitalists and projectors in rich countries, may indulge in grand mania with the minimum of suffering, it is bad policy, and it is unfair to urge poor countries beyond their means. If Turkey is to make any real material progress, her ministers can only do so by the slow and sure method—extension of railways, for example, being effected by a judicious application of available means to the actual needs of a district. There is no reason why a plan should not be laid down and preserved as a standard, but there are plenty of reasons why the plan should not be undertaken and pushed at once. Of course if Turkey were inhabited by a stirring, energetic people they would save the Government and the projectors all the trouble by doing the work or at least supplying the impetus and the capital. But Turkey, no doubt, needs a little stimulus, and in no form could it be better applied than in that form which would show short lengths of paying lines. To bring out grand projects and over-burden the exchequer with guarantees, is a bad policy. If there is to be a grand through route to India, let it grow; let it be the consequence of satisfying the needs of the country through which the line runs, the result of a series of efforts, rather than the product of some stupendous labour paid for out of capital advanced on a basis of guarantees. The primary object in view should be, not the satisfaction of English interests in the East, which, besides, do not need that kind of fostering, but the satisfaction of the interests of Turkey. The grand projectors ought to be discouraged if not removed altogether out of the field, and the more business-like, but less showy method of connecting the capital and the ports with fertile districts and these with each other should be adopted. It is of far greater moment to the Turkish provinces and to the rest of the world, including India and England, that there should be several good traffic lines in Turkey, than that there should be a grand through route to Calcutta or even to the head of the Persian Gulf. But even in making these lines the Turkish Government will be foolish if it give any guarantee. No doubt it would be wise and safe to confer many other advantages on companies constructing lines, but a poor exchequer should not be drained by a stream of coins for the payment of dividends.

As to a through route to India, it is not at all clear that the benefits would be proportionate to the liabilities. To show how thoughtlessly people write on the subject we need only quote a sentence from the otherwise sensible letter of the writer we have mentioned. "The direct line of rail, with few exceptions, between Cornhill and Calcutta will be reduced to a seven days' journey, the strategical importance of which might, at some future time, become incalculable." The writer did not reflect, or he would have seen that we could not send troops in seven days along this line of rail. If Turkey raised no objections the Continental States would, and if they did not, we doubt whether any Ministry would feel justified in relying upon such a line of communication. Our dominion lies on the sea, and the utmost we could do would be to transport troops and stores to some port at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, and send them thence by rail to India. Even that road would not be absolutely safe, nor could it be made comparatively safe unless we occupied in force the Mediterranean port and several strong posts on the line. In fact, a railway down the Euphrates or any other Turkish valley means the conquest or joint occupation of the whole tract. If England were to guarantee the capital for such a railway, she must become master all along its course; and assume directly or indirectly the liability to keep it open and defend it if assailed. The risks and complications would be very great, and the results, probably, not worth the risks and the cost. Now, if we please, the sea route may be absolutely our own. We can command and hold that line of communication until we have lost our ancient virtue. There is risk, but it is nothing compared to the risk and the burden that would be entailed by the establishment of a second line overland. Independently of the political disadvantages of the grand land line, a large section of it—from the head of the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee, nearly all the way, and from the Indus to Ahmedabad—would traverse a dead waste. Distrust magnificent schemes which appeal to the imagination and have a very slight basis in commercial or political or military necessities; and stick to the oceans and seas as much as possible, this, especially in these days of enormous armies, is the policy which suits best the interests of the British Empire, and harmonizes best with the dictates of common sense. We need never lack ships, sailors, and marines, nor, to a certain extent, soldiers; assuredly we have or could have enough of the last to garrison and maintain the ocean line. If we take to the land we must conquer or acquire territory, and incur large civil and military responsibilities which, at present, it is desirable we should avoid.

THE appointments consequent on the resignation of Mr. Childers are, to say the least, unexpected. Perhaps the last man to be fixed upon by the public for the post of First Lord of the Admiralty was Mr. Göschen; but the selection of that gentleman is not a whit more astonishing than the posting of Sir John Pakington alternately to the Admiralty and the War Office, or of Sir George Lewis to the latter. The qualifications of each and all for the posts they filled were unknown at the time, and in the case of some of them are undiscoverable to this day. Mr. Göschen is a fortunate politician. He passed from Rugby through Oxford to a City countinghouse, and thence, after a brief sojourn in the House, at a jump into the Cabinet. The town was incredulous in January 1866 when a Sunday paper announced that Mr. Göschen would be Chancellor for the Duchy of Lancaster with a seat in the Cabinet. But the information was exact, and Mr. Göschen became Right Honourable. The conspiracy of 1866 drove the Gladstone Cabinet from office; but when the householders carried Mr. Gladstone back into power at the head of an immense majority, Mr. Göschen returned to the Cabinet as President of the Poor Law Board. In this post he has been an effective administrator; yet the experience derived from combats with Vestries and Unions would not seem, *à priori*, the kind of experience that would be useful at a Board of Admiralty. Mr. Göschen may have had a latent passion for naval affairs; but it is a serious experiment to place a man like him in command of such a vital department. Mr. Stansfeld had earned promotion both by his general ability and his service in subordinate situations, and he enters the Cabinet as President of the Poor Law Board, where his firmness, kindheartedness and high principle will tell. Although he had served with distinction as Secretary to the Admiralty and had ideas on naval matters, and might have looked for the higher post, yet he will certainly be at home in an office demanding a fine combination of justice and generosity and some resolution for its effective administration. Mr. Baxter, as a man of figures, and a hard worker, will do well at the Treasury, and Mr. George Lefevre, at the Admiralty, will have a better field wherein to make good his promise of usefulness than he had at the Board of Trade.

WE observe an intimation of the death of Lieut. Col. A. B. Melville, Bengal Staff Corps, who was in charge of a Topographical Survey party at Khasio and Garo Hills.

CAPTAIN H. J. STOCK, Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

NEWS has been received in Rangoon from Calcutta that Colonel Hopkinson, Commissioner of Assam, who has lately returned from leave, is to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Burmah during the absence of Colonel Fytche.

SURGEON M. M. MACKENZIE, Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate; one year under rule 15 of the furlough regulations of 1868, and the remainder under para. 2 of G. O. No. 472 of 1870.

WE understand that Captain A. T. Mander, Executive Engineer, Aden, has obtained furlough to Europe, and that Captain W. M. Ducat, Executive Engineer, Reclamations, Bombay (now on leave to Europe,) is likely to be appointed to act for him.

GENERAL BARROW, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, left Lucknow on Saturday last for Calcutta, having been summoned by the Viceroy for consultation on the subject of the abolition of the Financial Commissionership

the Rs. 9,000 for the purposes of the partnership and denied altogether the receipt of the Rs. 3,000. Whilst upon that point his Lordship said he would look to the evidence upon that subject, and it would be seen from Vussonjee's statement that he said the Rs. 9,000 was advanced, and he said in cross-examination that he admitted the receipt of all the moneys except the Rs. 3,000 from Goverdhun, and further on he said that all the sums, amounting to about Rs. 9,000, credited to Goverdhun, were used by the partnership for partnership purposes. Ramchunder gave evidence of a similar character and said Goverdhun did not advance the money in pursuance of the agreement as he paid only Rs. 9,000, and further on in his evidence he said all the Rs. 9,000 were used in the press. On the following day in Court, the 3rd March, he said the Rs. 9,000 were for the use of the office, and with regard to that Goverdhun was to get a salary; and in cross examination by Mr. Badrodeen Tyabjee he said he admitted the receipt of the Rs. 9,000. It would therefore be seen that of the two defendants whose cases were similar the first admitted the receipt of the Rs. 12,000, whereas the other admitted that Rs. 9,000 that passed through the hands of dhun was applied to the purposes of the partner- Ramchunder only denied the receipt of the Rs. In a case where the evidence was conflicting some ight be gathered from the defence set up on the statement, and it appeared to his Lordship not by to glance for one moment at the written nt which Ramchunder had sworn to on 17th st year. It was short, and contained only ragraphs. The first was the usual one saying was not indebted, and the second stated—, and as the plaintiff was and is aware, no was ever transacted by the defendants the name of Goverdhundass Ramchunder mpany, although an agreement to carry ess was executed by the defendant." ot necessary to consider whether that was true The third was in these terms—"The plaintiff istant or clerk of the father of the defendant hundass Narronbhoy." That according to the was incorrect—Goverdhun's father was a clerk vice of the Maharaj, but from the evidence it eem that the plaintiff was an assistant or he father of the defendant. The statement :—"This defendant believes that the plaintiff ted this suit at the instigation of the said Goverdhundass Narroubhoy, and that the ught to be recovered therein were either not at all or advanced to the said defendant ndass Narronbhoy on his own indivi- it and for his own individual purposes." en statement was skilfully and evasively neither admitted nor denied the receipt of 000 or any portion of it for partnership pur- that it suggested as a second alternative that were borrowed from the plaintiff on his dual credit, and for his own individual pur- w, on behalf of that same client it was con- he learned counsel that the suit was brought with the second defendant Goverdhun, the an—that all the moneys except the Rs. 3,000 rdhun's own money, which he had bor- his own credit—and that the plaintiff ey to Goverdhun on his sole credit. Now seen on carefully looking at the case that s appeared to require serious consideration. oney which was advanced for the partner- ll events the Rs. 9,000, was Goverdhun's iff's. If it was Goverdhun's, why should come forward with a fabricated account ld he commit perjury for the benefit of There could be little doubt therefore, thought, that the money was that of the en arose the question, if it was the plain- did he lend it to Goverdhun, as suggested ew and by the written statement, on his l credit and for his own individual pur- he lend it to the partnership? Now mitted on all hands that Goverdhun money from the plaintiff on his own credit ed by Ramchunder's statement? It was impossible to believe that he did anything of the kind. There was Goverdhun bound by to advance as much for the pur- as one or two lakhs. He was in addi- advance within three months money to debts due by the Oriental Press, and it his Lordship absurd to suppose as sug- nchunder's written statement that Go- ed the money for his own individual s own credit. Well then if he did borrow, n individual purposes, did he do so, as his and the plaintiff's evidence showed, for the purposes of the firm? His Lordship thought he did. He believed the evidence given by the plaintiff and by Goverdhun that the money was lent by the plaintiff after conference with plaintiff and Ramchunder and when it was necessary to obtain money to carry on the business. No doubt there was a mortgage on the Press for Rs. 4,000, and it was admitted that moneys had been borrowed for the partnership in respect of which promissory notes had been given. It had been argued from the latter fact that because the plaintiff held no promissory notes he had not lent the money for the partnership, but that was an argument which he did consider of any value at all. His Lordship therefore thought the account given by the plaintiff—corroborated as it was by Goverdhun—that this money was lent by the plaintiff to Goverdhun for the firm and not on the individual credit of Goverdhun, was correct, and he saw no reason whatever to distrust the authenticity or value of the account in the yellow book. He had looked at the official translations of all the entries and found that, with the exception of that for Rs. 3,000 on the 3rd October, each of them was admittedly made in the plaintiff's book in the handwriting of Goverdhun, and that Goverdhun was the person described as taking away the various amounts. The only exception was in this form—" 3rd October : Goverdhundass Ramchunder and Co. received Rs. 3,000. Written by the hands of Goverdhundass and Ramchunder, who received the sum and went away." That was the only entry in plaintiff's book in which Ramchunder's name appeared, and the plaintiff swore, and so did Goverdhun, that Ramchunder was present when that Rs. 3,000 was advanced by the plaintiff; and it appeared to his Lordship that the exhibit put in on the part of that defendant strongly corroborated the statement of Goverdhun because, in a somewhat ungrammatical note sent to Goverdhun, Ramchunder pressed him for an advance of Rs. 3,000 on that very day in these terms :—" My dear Goverdhundass,—It feels me great shame to ask you now and then, but kindly give me at least Rs. 3,000 to-lay anyhow, for I have promise several persons to pay them to-morrow. If you will not do this special favour it will be a great loss on my part. Only consider in your mind and do the needful, and oblige, yours truly, RAMCHUNDER Y.—" 3rd October 1869. I want to go to Mr. Rosemerry this evening, so I want to pay him something but not under one, therefore you should pay me at least Rs. 200 just now. R.Y." He found therefore that Ramchunder was in need of Rs. 3,000 on that particular day, and he believed that Ramchunder and Goverdhun both went and obtained the Rs. 3,000 according to the entry he had just read. He therefore found that not only was it admitted by the defendants Ramchunder and Vussonjee that the Rs. 9,000 was advanced and used for the partnership, but had no doubt that the Rs. 3,000 also was received and used for the purposes of the partnership, and saw no ground at all for suspecting the entries in the plaintiff's book because of the fact of these entries being made in Goverdhun's own handwriting. It was a very common practice in Bombay for persons, Marwarries especially, when they lent money to obtain an entry in their books written by the person who received the money and it might well be that when he got Goverdhun's writing the plaintiff might have considered that he had got some further security in case of any dispute than if he had made the entry in his own handwriting. The plaintiff could no doubt have written the entry himself, but his Lordship did not consider that there was anything objectionable or suspicious in the books because Goverdhun had made the entry. He was also of opinion that there was no ground whatever for believing that there was any collusion whatever existing between the plaintiff and Goverdhun. He believed therefore that the principal moneys were advanced by the plaintiff to Goverdhun, and on comparing the entries of the payments to the partnership by Goverdhun, and finding that they tallied as they did with the entries made in the plaintiff's book, he had no doubt that the sums were identical. There was one exception, and Goverdhun had said that the remedy for that would appear in a resolution which would be seen in a book which he said had been suppressed. His Lordship could not but entertain a strong suspicion that Goverdhun's statement of reasons for the suppression of that book was correct. It was evident that a partner could do nothing without a unanimous resolution, and that that should be recorded; and, believing as his Lordship did that with the full knowledge and sanction of the three persons such a resolution had been arrived at, he could not believe but that the book containing this resolution had been suppressed. He thought it unnecessary to pronounce any opinion as to one or two disputed matters in the case such as whether additional trade was carried on. There was no doubt the partners had intended to carry it on, and there was that resolution entered into by which Rs. 3,000 worth of goods were got, and then in violation of his duty Ramchunder wrote a letter cancelling that order. He could see no ground whatever for believing that Goverdhun had tried to act improperly in the partnership, and the persons to blame were in his opinion Vussonjee and especially Ramchunder. There was a passage in Ramchunder's evidence to which he wished to call attention. In his cross-examination by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, he said—" I never gave a mortgage to Goverdhun. I offered to give a mortgage on his paying the whole two lakhs." Now Ramchunder had no right whatever to refuse to give a mortgage till the two lakhs or any portion of it was paid. The two lakhs were to be paid on account of, and for the purposes of, the trade, as provided for by clause 9 of the agreement; the mortgage was to be in respect of the moneys advanced by the seventh clause. It was noteworthy that there had been no mention made of the first mortgage to Gungaram Hunmuntrao for Rs. 4,000, and his Lordship could not but think that that had been suppressed from Goverdhun; and there being one mortgage on the press Ramchunder was unable to give one to satisfy the terms of the agreement. This view of the matter appeared to be strongly corroborated by the evidence given by the mortgagee Gungaram. He had been called on the last day of the hearing by Ramchunder, and he deposed to a conversation between Goverdhun and Ramchunder in these terms—" Ramchunder said he was in great need of money. Goverdhun said that in addition to the Rs. 9,000 already advanced he would give a further sum of Rs. 4,000, and a writing should be made out in favour of some one he mentioned." Plaintiff's case was that the money lent to Goverdhun for the purposes of the firm was his, and this view of the matter was corroborated by and was entirely inconsistent with the case put by counsel and by Ramchunder in his statement that the money so lent was Goverdhun's and not the plaintiff's. Going through the many features of the case, paying little attention whatever to the evidence of conversations which parties had deposed to about further advances, and believing as he did that the plaintiff's case was the true one the action clearly was wholly and totally undefended and the defendant had attempted to deceive the Court in the usual manner, after the custom of litigants in the High Court of Bombay, by false evidence—because if these facts were true what could be more false than was said by Vussonjee who defended himself at the trial and who when asked at the close of counsel's address what he had to say in his defence said, "We did not receive money; we did not know anything about this matter with Goverdhun and Ramchunder; we did not know if Goverdhun received money from Ramchunder." That defendant admitted, as his Lordship had pointed out, in more than one place that the Rs. 9,000 was received and this was a clearly, unquestionably and totally undefended case. He therefore recorded a finding on the only issue raised, which was whether the defendants and each of them were or was due to the plaintiff, in favour of the plaintiff, and found that the defendants were due to the plaintiff the amount claimed in the plaint and passed decree for that amount Rs. 12,351-12-6 with interest at 9 per cent on Rs. 11,867-8 from 10th March 1870 to judgment and costs, to be paid in this way —the plaintiff should have his costs as against Ramchunder Eshwant and Vussonjee. Goverdhun, who appeared to have acted quite honourably in this matter, ought not in his Lordship's opinion to be saddled with the cost of defending what so far as he was concerned was an unnecessary suit, and therefore Goverdhun would pay his own costs with power to recover the same from his co-defendants. As Ramchunder and Vussonjee had attempted to defend this suit by what he could not but consider false evidence his Lordship ordered immediate execution as against them, with interest on judgment at 6 per cent. There was no reason for ordering immediate execution against Goverdhun as he was a man of substance and had dealt honourably in this case. His Lordship added that in his opinion he had never seen such a case —it was clearly undefended and yet had occupied the Court for six days.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—9TH MARCH.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

Thomas Guizelar vs. Captain N. Dezwitz, of the s. s. General Havelock.

Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Flotcher (of Messrs. Manisty and Flotcher) for defendant. In this case the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 187-1-4, amount of wages due as chief mate of the steam ship General Havelock from 1st November to 27th December 1870; also Rs. 112-14 on account of wages from 28th December 1870 to 31st January 1871, the defendant having wrongfully dismissed him without a month's notice. The plaintiff allowed Rs. 83, leaving a total of Rs. 217. It was alleged that on the 25th December 1870, while the steamer was at Cawar, the captain without assigning any reason told plaintiff that his services were no longer required. When the ship arrived in harbour plaintiff came on shore and reported the circumstance in the Shipping Office. He then went to the office of Mr. Pestonjee, and instructed him to write a letter to the defendant, which was done.

The defendant denied having dismissed the plaintiff from the service. On the 25th he was not in a proper state to look after the vessel, and the defendant told him to go to his cabin, gently putting his hand on his shoulders. He went down and used abusive language towards the captain. When the ship arrived in harbour he went on shore without asking anybody.

Mr. Pestonjee on the evidence elected a nonsuit. Plaintiff nonsuited, and defendant's advocate's costs, Rs. 30, certified.

INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act XI. Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Mooljee Mowjee, a broker.

Jetta Pragjee, formerly a firewood merchant, now unemployed.

Purshotum Lalbhoy and Vunarsey Lalbhoy, silk-sellers.

Abdool Latiff Cammoo, who lately traded as a general merchant in Bombay in partnership with Abdool Satar, Hajee Mahomed, and Jakaria Cammoo; and in Calcutta and Mauritius under the name and firm of Cammoo Yacoob, Sons, & Co.

Nursoo Balloo, a bricklayer.

Hajee Dawood, and Assabace his wife, formerly grass merchants, now unemployed.

Marian Francis, widow of the late Santiago Francis, Manoel de Souza, and John Rumao, the second-named insolvent is a fitter in the Municipality, and first and third are unemployed.

Nowjee Oodajee, and Pandoo Nowjee, gardeners.

Anundibace, wife of Nowjee Oodajee, a cultivator.

Nagori Ally Mahomed, and Asabace, the first-named insolvent is a hack buggy driver, and the second is unemployed.

Lokmedia Oomersey, a grain dealer.

Memon Habib Hoosein, formerly carried on business as a cloth merchant, now unemployed.

Motilal Dwarkadass, a broker.

Pudmon Bhimkinee and Manock Jeewankinee, dealers in country-liquor.

John Henry Collaymore, a custom house officer in the Customs Preventive Service.

Khoja Casum Pudomsey and Khoja Khan Mahomed Pudomsey, firewood dealers.

Allybhoy Adumjee and Dosajee Noorbhoy, painters.

Alfred William Bowring, a lodging-house-keeper.

Jakeria Cammoo, who lately traded in Bombay, Calcutta, and Mauritius, in partnership with Abdool Latiff Cammoo and Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed under the name and firm of Cammoo Yacoob, Sons, and Co.

Ballo Narron, a servant in a liquor shop.

Hajee Habib Ahmed, a dealer in firewood.

Mahomed Mitha, Rusool Mitha, and Fatmabace, widow of the late Mitha Mahomed, dealers in oil.

Nana Sudoba, Nubabace, widow of the late Balajee Jeewajee, Chimabace, widow of the late Munajee Setiba, Bhagobace, widow of the late Suntoba Balajee, and Gujabace, widow of the late Crustna Bhugwantrao, the first-named insolvent is a vegetable seller, the second and fourth are bangle sellers, third is unemployed, and the fifth a labourer.

Sajoo Naiqueen, a courtezan.

Dhurmajee Nursoo, a weaver.

Dadabhoy Nowrojee, a broker.

Jose Antonio Mallo and Angelina his wife, the first named insolvent is a sailmaker and the second is unemployed.

Poonja Cana, a sweeper.

Lowjee Tullockchund, unemployed.

Sucaram Luxumon, Anboo Luxumon, and Condabace, widow of the late Luxumon Anbajee, the first and second named insolvents are peons, and the third is unemployed.

Carmon Dessoor, Jessa Carmon, Hurjee Carmon, and Rana Carmon, tile and brick makers.

Hussoo Aboo and Hasan Hassoo, the first-named insolvent was formerly a firewood dealer, now unemployed; and the second a carpenter.

Ooma Poma, who lately traded as a pawn broker and money-lender, in partnership with the late Juga Poma and the late Bhana Poma, under the name and firm of Bhana Poma and Co.

Framjee Bomonjee, and Jeewcebace, widow of the late Nowrojee Madrasjee, unemployed.

Heerachund Rowjee, a petty broker.

Sonoo Crustnajee, unemployed.

Madun Assoo, Jaising Assoo, and Nagsey Assoo, lately trading under the name and firm of Madon Assoo, as dealers in grain.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—9TH MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 9th March, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 9th March, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 3 hours 38 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 8th March, 10-1 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 4 hours 47 minutes.
Via Turkey, 8th March, 8-3 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 7 hours 50 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 9th March, 11 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 3 hours 57 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 8th to 9 P.M. of the 9th March is as follows :—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Karrachee	1 13	0 7
,,	Calcutta	3 50	0 37
,,	Madras	3 27	0 16
,,	Galle	23 25	18 47

THE SQUABBLES IN THE LATE CULLIANJEE LUDHA'S FAMILY.

MR. JUSTICE GREEN yesterday delivered judgment in a case brought by Thucker Corejee Ludha against Navivowe, widow of Thucker Cullianjee Ludha. The judgment was as follows :—

This is a suit for the recovery of Rs. 10,000 as damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant having falsely and maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause preferred a criminal charge against the plaintiff before Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate of Police, for Bombay, on the 19th day of July 1869. The charge which the plaint alleges to have been so made by the defendant against the plaintiff was a charge of defamation under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, of insult intending to provoke a breach of the peace under section 504 of the same code, and of uttering words and making signs and gestures to insult the modesty of a woman under section 509 of the same code. The plaint then alleges that to answer such charges the plaintiff was summoned to appear and did appear before the said magistrate, when, without his consent and against his will, the defendant withdrew the charges. The defendant by her written statement denies that she made any charge against the plaintiff falsely or maliciously or without reasonable or probable cause, and alleges, on the contrary, that the statements contained in the information solemnly affirmed by her on the 9th July 1869 before the said magistrate were true, and that she was ready to prove the same. And she alleges further, that she withdrew the said charges with the plaintiff's consent and upon his undertaking to keep the peace towards the defendant for six months. At the beginning of the suit the following issues were settled—1. Whether the charges mentioned in the plaint and made before the police magistrate were not withdrawn by the defendant with the consent of the plaintiff, and on the understanding that no further proceedings were to be taken by either party; and 2. Whether the allegations made by the defendant in her information mentioned in the plaint were true? The plaintiff is the brother and the defendant is the widow of the late Cullianjee Ludha, who died on the 25th October 1868. During an imprisonment under a sentence of this Court, which Cullianjee Ludha underwent, and from which he was released some months before his death, the plaintiff had managed his affairs under a power of attorney, but at the death of Cullianjee Ludha, a final settlement does not appear to have taken place between the latter and his brother, the plaintiff, relating to such management. After the death of Cullianjee Ludha, his widow, the defendant, applied to this Court for letters of administration to his estate, which application was opposed by the present plaintiff, but was afterwards granted by the Court. Shortly after the death of Cullianjee Ludha disputes seem to have arisen between the plaintiff and defendant, and in December 1868 one Bhowan Premjee (who had been a mohta in the service of Cullianjee Ludha in his lifetime and since his death seems to have continued in the service of his widow and to have strongly supported her cause) brought a charge in the Police Court at Bombay against the present plaintiff of theft and robbery and of intimidation and annoyance of the present defendant, the theft and robbery charged being of certain account books and papers, and also of a certain key and moneys alleged to belong to the estate of Cullianjee Ludha. This charge was afterwards withdrawn, the present defendant alleging that it was so withdrawn on the terms that the books, key, and money were to be delivered up by the present plaintiff to one Lukhmidass Khimjee as an arbitrator, or at least provisional depositee, the plaintiff however maintaining that the giving up of the books and other articles had nothing to do with the withdrawal of the summons as being a condition of such withdrawal, as he alleges that he gave up the books before the summons was issued, and the keys and moneys the day after the summons was served. The present plaintiff, however, brought a suit, No. 328 of 1869, in this Court against Bhowan Premjee for having falsely and maliciously made the charge of December 1868, and charging the present defendant with having instigated Bhowan Premjee to institute the prosecution. That suit came on for hearing before the late Chief Justice of this Court on the 20th August 1869, when, after the examination of only one witness, an order was made (probably at the suggestion of the Court and by consent, though such consent does not appear in the order,) which is as follows : —That the plaintiff, Corjee Ludha, be permitted to withdraw from the suit upon the following terms, that is to say, that the defendant Bhowan Premjee do pay to the plaintiff the costs incurred by him in and about the prosecution aforesaid, and that all imputation made in the suit by the said defendant against the plaintiff be withdrawn, and that each party should respectively bear his and their own costs of the suit. Previously, however, to the hearing on the 20th August 1869 of suit No. 328 of 1869, and on the 10th May 1869, the present defendant charged the present plaintiff in the Police Court with criminal intimidation for insulting her and threatening her life, and on the 12th May 1869 the plaintiff was bound over by the Senior Magistrate to keep the peace towards the defendant. On the July 1869, the present plaintiff and defendant applied to the Police Magistrate for summonses against each other with reference to certain occurrences on the morning of Sunday, the previous day. The summons caused to be issued by the plaintiff was against the defendant and Bhowan Premjee for intentional insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, while the summons caused to be issued by the defendant was against the plaintiff for defamation, insult, intending to provoke a breach of the peace, and uttering words and making signs and gestures to insult the modesty of a woman, and for breach of his recognisance of the 12th May 1869. To judge by the numbers on the record of complaints in the police office the plaintiff appears to have obtained his summons first, but the summons obtained by the defendant is the very next on the list, and it is impossible to say which was issued as recriminatory of the other as it may well be that the party who first obtained a summons has been prompted to do so by the knowledge that the other party intends to apply for one, but by his diligence anticipates the latter in doing so. The summons obtained by the defendant was upon her sworn information, whereas with regard to that obtained by the plaintiff, if any information was sworn it has not been put in evidence. On the 26th July 1869, the summonses came on together for disposal before the Senior Magistrate, the present plaintiff being represented by one of the barristers, and the present defendant by one of the solicitors of this Court. The Senior Magistrate appears to have addressed strong recommendations to the parties to cease from their warfare, or to use his own words, "I have no doubt I used some moral coercion to induce the withdrawal of the charges," and the entry made in the complaint book opposite to the plaintiff's charge is "withdrawn," and against the defendants "withdrawn, parties in this and foregoing case mutually agreeing not to molest each other." The plaintiff and his attorney's clerk both say that he gave no consent to any such withdrawal, but I have no doubt the magistrate and the plaintiff's own counsel understood that he had given his consent, as on his counsel's brief we find this endorsement, "Charges on both sides withdrawn," and the magistrate enters the minute "withdrawn" against the two charges. I believe, further, that the withdrawal by the defendant of the charges made by her against the plaintiff was on the understanding and belief that the plaintiff had consented to withdraw the charge made by him against the defendant, and to the withdrawal of the charge made against him by the defendant, and that the plaintiff had undertaken to keep the peace in future towards the defendant. The absence, however, of the counsel's signature to the endorsement on his brief, leads me to the conclusion that the consent, if given, was almost at once withdrawn, and I find that the plaintiff's attorney (his counsel having retired from the Court) came before the magistrate later in the same day, and asked to go on with his (the plaintiff's) charge, and on that the following minute of the magistrate appears, "Same day Mr. Cumroodin appears and says defendant (*i. e.* Coverjee Ludha, the plaintiff here) does not consent to withdraw. For consideration of this being a family dispute with civil incidents, and the parties having been here more than once, I decline to go into the case." Looking at all the circumstances of the case, and amongst these to the fact that in my opinion in the course of the various phases of the warfare which these parties have carried on with one another, the plaintiff has manifested a more determined and relentless hostility than the defendant, I have come to the conclusion that the plaintiff did not consent to withdraw the charge made, on the 19th July 1869, by him against the defendant, or to the withdrawal of the charge made on the same day by the defendant against him, and that I must find the first issue in favor of the plaintiff. Finding as I do that the withdrawal by the defendant of the charges made by her was, though without the consent of the plaintiff, yet made in the belief that such consent had been given, I do not think the defendant is bound by the fact of such withdrawal from insisting on the truth in fact of the charges so made; and I now proceed to consider the second issue, which is whether the charges made by the defendant against the plaintiff in her sworn information of the 19th July 1869 are true. The allegations of fact made in this information, on which those charges were grounded, are as follows :—" On the 18th day of July, instant, at about 7 o'clock in the morning, at my dwelling house in Hornby Row, Bombay, the said Coverjee Ludha, in the presence of divers other persons, imputed to me by words and signs then used that I follow a scandalous dissolute life, and especially that I was in the keeping of one Bhowan Premjee, and as I believe with the view, as I verily believe, to cause me to commit a breach of the peace, and the said Coverjee Ludha did then and there, with a view to insult my modesty, utter some words, and exhibited some vegetable called in Gujaratee 'Karela,' and made signs intending that I should hear the same and see the said gestures and signs." The evidence in the case clearly established that among the Hindus, or at any rate the class to which the parties to this suit belong, to exhibit a karela (which is something like a small rough cucumber or gherkin) to a woman, is an action insulting to her modesty. I was struck by the consideration that the charge made against the plaintiff by the defendant in her information (which was sworn the very next day after the occurrences in question) is not confined to a mere general allegation of abusive or threatening language, but is directed to such a very specific and peculiar act as the one now in question, and this consideration to my mind tended much in favour of the credibility of the defendant's account of those occurrences. To support the plaintiff's story that it was the defendant who abused him and not he who abused the defendant, he brings three witnesses, himself, one Vullubdass Veerjee, and one Ruttonsey Khatao. All that the first witness (Vullubdass Veerjee) speaks to is, that on the occasion in question he called a police sepoy by the direction of the plaintiff, that he heard a noise as if proceeding from the talk of several persons, but that he did not hear Coverjee say anything to Navivowe, or Navivow say anything to Coverjee. Ruttonsey Khatao (who is a son of the brother-in-law of the plaintiff and in the service of the plaintiff, having till lately also carried on business as a merchant, which resulted, as he says, in loss and in filing his schedule in the Insolvent Court) states that he heard Navivow abuse Coverjee, but that Corjee did not abuse Navivow, and that he did not see any karela in the hands of Coverjee all that morning. The plaintiff states positively that he did not utter any abusive language or make any insulting gesture at all, and in particular that he did not exhibit any "karela" at all. Now against this there is the evidence not only of the defendant and her servant and metha Bhowan Premjee, but also of Gunnoo Crushnajee (police naik 33 A) and Atmaram Poondlick (police sepoy 71 A) who both say that they were called in by Bhowan Premjee, that Coverjee did abuse Navivow indecently, and that he exhibited a karela to her. It was strongly urged that the evidence of the police sepoys ought not to be believed, as from the place where they state they were standing, it is impossible to see the place where they say they saw Navivow. To clear up this point I paid a visit to the house myself, and the result of my observation was that though from the bottom of the steps on the level of the street the place where Navivow stood is not visible, yet that it may be seen from the steps without going to the very top, and all the sepoys say is that they did not go to the top, besides, as was suggested, it is quite possible that after fourteen months the sepoys may make a mistake, which after all is one of two or three yards at most in describing the exact place where they were standing. Having regard to the very unfavourable impression which the plaintiff produced on me by the way in which he gave his evidence, and disbelieving him as I do with reference to the incident of the exhibition of the karela about which he cannot be mistaken, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the account given by the defendant of the occurrences of the morning of the 18th July 1871, and in finding that the allegations made by the defendant in her information of the 19th July 1869 are true.

This finding on the second issue in favour of the defendant disposes of the suit, notwithstanding the finding on the first issue in favour of the plaintiff, and I therefore dismiss the suit with costs.

"A MOST CONVICTING JUDGE."

THE *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* gives the following valedictory salute to Mr. Lawford on his removal to Jessore :—" After eight years Mr. Judge Lawford leaves Jessore unregretted by the inhabitants. As a Judge, he was a most convicting officer; and as a citizen he never shook hands with a Bengalee, or never mixed with the people. He was a stumbling-block to the union of the two races. With his means and opportunities what a vast deal of good he might have done to Jessore!" Does Mr. Anstey still adhere to his declaration that there is no such thing as public opinion in India?—*Indian Daily News.*

THE LOOSHAI RAID—Mr. WINCHESTER'S DEATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—In your issue of the 18th instant "Poorbeeah" states in his letter about the Looshais that "poor Winchester was scalped." This was not the case, and I simply write to contradict the statement.

He was barbarously mutilated, so also was Kha Sing, the Khasia Sirdance; but neither was scalped.

GEO. G. SELLAR.

Cutlechorra, 26th February.

POSITIVISTS IN GOVERNMENT COLLEGES.

"MANY people," says the *Indian Church Gazette*, "have been surprised at seeing a History of Positivism published by Mr. Solomon Lobb, one of the Professors in the Government College at Krishnaghur. It has seemed rather unfair that the Government, who rejects any minister of religion from holding an appointment in the Educational Department, should yet allow one of their professors to hold such decided opinions as Positivism implies."

On this the *Indian Daily News* remarks—"We can quite understand the feeling of the *Indian Church Gazette* in this matter, and we can even approve of its object; but we are bound to confess our inability to appreciate its logic. The revenues of India are mainly contributed by persons who object to Christianity; and the great majority of those who are instructed in Government colleges belong to the same class of persons. If these people, between them, object to receive even secular instruction at the hands of ministers of the Christian religion, we do not see what the fact can have to do with their receiving instruction from any other class of teachers to whom they do not object. The question does not seem to us to involve any consideration of right or wrong, since it is obviously only a matter affecting a perfect freedom of choice."

SUIT AGAINST A MILITARY OFFICER AT POONA.

(*Poona Observer*, March 9.)

IN our issue of the 23rd ultimo we drew the attention of the authorities to establish a Small Cause Court for the cantonments of Poona and Kirkee, and in which we pointed out the inconvenience that would accrue to military officers in attending at the City Small Cause Court. We have now to allude to a case in point, which has been recently decided against a military officer, and in consequence of that officer not being present in Court the Judge passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. It appears that a landlord of one of the Kirkee bungalows sued his tenant, a military officer, to recover rupees three hundred and fifty on account of rent due by him. The officer in question was served with a summons on the 20th January last, to appear in the Court on the 6th instant. In the meanwhile the officer had to leave Kirkee for the presidency on duty. On the 24th January (that is three days after) he was served with the summons, since which he was ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed with the troops which were under orders for Aden. Of course the officer, not being acquainted with the procedure of mofussil courts, requested a friend of his to appear on his behalf before the Judge of the Small Cause Court; but according to the practice in the mofussil Courts, a power of attorney, written on stamped paper, was essentially necessary for a vakeel to appear for him. The consequence was that the Judge gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff with costs, at the rate of seventy rupees per month. The defendant in writing to his friend says—"I do not deny having occupied the house in question, but I never agreed to pay more than fifty rupees per month, unless the house was put in repair. This was never properly done, and I was obliged to leave it in consequence of the bad state it was in, and, in fact, I believe to this day no one will take it on that account. My letters to plaintiff are the only evidence forthcoming, and he should be made to produce them in Court. I have been put to great inconvenience and expense, in consequence of the house not being in repair, and, therefore, request that the Court will adjudge thel ower sum of fifty rupees per month." We would here remark that had there been a Small Cause Court in the cantonment, the officer in question would have had ample time in bringing his objection before the Court, but in the absence of which he was placed in a very awkward position. In this case the landlord may have been put on his oath, in stating that he had rented his bungalow at *seventy rupees* per month, and upon which he had obtained the decree against his tenant. Under the aforesaid circumstances, we again beg to draw the attention of the authorities towards the establishment of a Small Cause Court for the cantonments of Poona and Kirkee, so as to avoid the inconvenience and annoyances to military officers, as well as to the mercantile community.

BOMBAY BRANCH, EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association was held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the Houses of Parliament praying for Select Committees on Indian Affairs. The public were invited to attend, but the attendance of natives was only small; the number of Europeans present was two. Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett was called to the chair. On the motion of Mr. Shantaram Narayen, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, a petition to Parliament was adopted. Some variety was caused by Mr. Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee Rutnaghur opposing the motion, but his amendment was not seconded. On the motion of Mr. Martin Wood, seconded by Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, it was resolved that the managing committee of the Bombay Branch do forward the petition then adopted to the parent association in London with a request that the Council of the Association would be kind enough to get the petition properly presented to both Houses of Parliament. The following were the terms of the petition as adopted at the meeting :—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Members of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners have observed with satisfaction that a Committee on the Finances of India is to be appointed this session, and your petitioners submit that the scope of that inquiry should be widened so as to embrace generally the affairs of India.

2. That the time for such an extended inquiry has now arrived, for it is now close upon twenty years since the appointment of the last Select Indian Committee of 1852, and the essential causes which necessitated the appointment of the Committee of 1852 as also of the preceding ones of 1772—1782—1812, and 1832, still exist though under different forms. Your petitioners submit that so great and so many have been the changes that have been introduced into the Indian Empire and so vast, so various and so valuable has been the experience that has been accumulated since the Acts of 1853 and 1858 that the present is a fit and proper opportunity to investigate the operation of those changes and the substantive results that have been achieved from them, to estimate and sift all obtainable evidence concerning them, and with the light of past experience, to inaugurate such a policy as the altered times have rendered necessary. Your petitioners cannot here do more than indicate briefly some of the principal subjects which require investigation and some special problems which imperatively demand solution.

3. That it is needless to dwell here upon the great and indisputable benefits that have been derived from the direct assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, of the government of her Indian dominions, and the nomination of a responsible Secretary of State for India assisted by a Council. The only point connected with this subject that would seem to require consideration is, whether the composition of the Indian Council may not be improved by the introduction of a special department for agriculture and commerce, and the universality of its character completed by the appointment of a native member to represent native opinion and native interests.

4. That the Legislative Councils of India established by Sir C. Wood's (now Lord Halifax) Act of 1861 have also been a success cannot be disputed; but the experience of the past ten years has in your petitioner's opinion demonstrated the wisdom and necessity of providing for a more legitimate representation of native interests than is secured simply by native rank and wealth. And it is well worth inquiring whether some sort of an initiative representative principle cannot be adopted with respect to the election of the additional members.

5. That it is a subject of great importance and moment to determine, whether the time is not now come, when it will be advisable largely to popularize municipal institutions in places where, under the present system, municipal boards, with a majority of Government officials, act without a proper feeling of responsibility, by entrusting municipal affairs to persons who have the confidence of the people, and, in large towns are elected by the rate-payers themselves.

6. That it is established beyond doubt that the principle of competitive examinations introduced by the Act of 1853 for entrance into the Indian Civil Service has worked most successfully and beneficially, and it demands serious attention whether it would not be wise to adopt, for the purpose of facilitating the entrance of natives into the service, some other measure (like that of holding examinations in India and afterwards requiring the selected candidates to proceed to England for a short visit) instead of the one incorporated in clause six of the East India Act (Statute Regulations) Act which revives the obnoxious system of patronage and aims a fatal blow at the integrity of the competitive principle.

7. That it is a subject of equal importance to consider whether it is not fair to the natives of this country and conducive to the interest of the service itself to introduce the competitive principle in the disposal of unconvenanted appointments, and with this view to hold periodical examinations in the Presidency towns. Your petitioners observe with regret and alarm that almost all the higher uncovenanted appointments in the Customs, the Police, the Revenue Survey, the Finance, the Forest, and the Political Departments have been conferred on the principle of patronage, upon persons who are not natives of the country; while mere writerships on trifling salaries and a few higher appointments in the Revenue and Judicial Departments are all that are left to the natives. Independently of the fact that the substitution of the competitive system would secure, as in the case of the Covenanted Civil Service the real efficiency of the unconvenanted service itself, a larger infusion of competent native agency in the place of comparatively inefficient European agency, would be a very desirable measure on economical grounds.

8. That the subject of Indian finance is causing the greatest anxiety to all discerning men. The spectacle of serious mismanagement in financial administration which has been lately exhibited, joined with the imposition of a new and peculiarly unpopular tax, without any adequate case for increase of taxation, has evoked a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction, to allay which are required prompt and adequate measures. Your petitioners trust that the whole subject of finance and financial administration may be thoroughly and searchingly investigated, and that statesmanlike measures devised commensurate with the urgency of the occasion, and calculated to strike at the root of the evil. The whole country demands with one voice a broad and effective scheme of decentralization, which, without impairing its unity by minute dismemberment, would allow the special peculiarities of provinces so large and various as some of the great countries of Europe to be properly consulted, and their special capabilities to be taken advantage of. The recent decentralization despatch, wrested by force of public opinion from the Government of India, though valuable in nothing else, may be considered so as an unwilling testimony to the universal demand for the adoption of the principle of decentralization.

9. That, besides the radical defect of over-centralization in the financial system indicated above, there is another potent cause disturbing the financial equilibrium in a most alarming manner in the inordinate growth of the military expenditure, absorbing full one-third of the total revenues of India. Your petitioners firmly believe that there can be no greater political and financial blunder than that of keeping a huge native and European army at an enormous cost in a country whose position, unlike that of the countries of Europe, render it perfectly unnecessary to assume an armed attitude in the face of its ne

MILITARY AMENITIES.

WHILE I own that I heartily condemn the military manners of the old times I wrote of, and cannot be sufficiently grateful for the refined manners of these times, I often wonder why it was that insubordination was so infrequent then, and is so common now. Perhaps the bullying was taken as a matter of course, because it was general throughout the ranks, the recruits being bullied by the corporals, the corporals by the sergeants, the sergeants by the sergeant-major, and so on, till the climax of bullying reached the highest rank. The right of bullying was looked upon as a sort of privilege appertaining in a lesser or greater degree to the rank of the individual, and one of the perquisites of promotion. And as every man looked forward to promotion, nobody complained. This, if a correct view of the case, was on the same principle of how corruption is so tolerated in Russia, as explained to me by a Russian cavalry officer, who in a moment of vinous confidence was boasting to some of us of the amount he made by stealing part of the forage allowed to him for his troop. We suggested that the horses might suffer. "Of course," said he; "it is natural. They suffer, but we share. I rob my horse, my colonel robs me, the general robs him, and our father the Emperor, whom God protect, robs us all." I suspect, however, that the horse and the recruit suffered most, whether in being robbed or being bullied. So far as the recruit was concerned, if he was not bullied, he was, at all events, certain of being robbed. When he joined the regiment, he was put under charge of an old soldier, who was supposed to teach him how to clean his accoutrements, and to assist him in learning the duties of the noble profession he had entered. He was supposed to be a protector to the fledgling soldier, but the protection was very much of the nature "that hungry vultures give to shivering lambs." His first care was to ascertain what ready money the recruit had about him, and then to assist him in spending it. This was no difficult task. If the canteen in barracks was not attractive enough, there was always the public-house immediately outside the gate, attracting the young aspirant for glory by its winning name—"The Soldiers' Rest," "The Warriors' Home," or some equally appropriate title, to prove the landlord's warm-hearted interest in the welfare of the British army. It sometimes struck me as rather extraordinary action, or apathy, on the part of the authorities, the tolerating of such houses in the close vicinity of the barracks; but perhaps it was only just that the soldiers should have facilities of obtaining liquor put in his way, seeing that the Government then used to sanction a large yearly allowance in order to bring intoxication within the means of its junior and poorer officers. Of course, there was always a "friend," generally more than one, to share the Soldiers' Rest or Warrior's Home for the time being. These were the friends who, next to the dogs, used to drive old J—, of whom I have already written, crazy in the orderly room when telling off the prisoners. "Absent from tattoo, and not returning until brought in by the picquet—What have you to say to the charge?" J— would inquire, reading the guard report.

"Plase yer honor," would be the prisoner's pathetic commencement of excuse, "I was walkin' in the town when I met a friend, and he invites me——"

"A what?" would roar J—

"A *friend*, yer honor," would emphasize the culprit.

"An *enemy* you mean, you blackguard—an enemy in petticoats by——"

And I am afraid it was so—Venus joined with Bacchus to capture Mars; and so, until his money was gone, the recruit was under the influence of love and liquor, that happy union made by the gods of old, and the only one which man has not been able to put asunder.

The plundering of the recruit by his comrade and "friends" was, however, small, compared with the plundering he suffered at the hands of his pay-sergeant, who was supposed to account to him for his bounty-money. When that account was presented, it was a marvel of incomprehensibility, which only the sergeant himself could explain, but which the recruit had to accept, or woe betide him. He found items charged to him somewhat in accordance with the way boots used to be charged to the negro soldiers of a West Indian regiment.

"Mark Antony Cæsar, you have had two pairs of boots this month," would be the statement of the sergeant reading out the sable warrior's account.

"No, massa—only one boot," would be the expostulatory reply.

"Silence and attention!" would thunder the sergeant. "Left foot to the front!" The order would be obeyed.

"How many pair of boots there?" was the rough enquiry.

"One, massa," Mark Antony beginning to tremble, —"Now right foot to the front, how many pair of boots there?"

"One oder, massa."

"Then sign the book, you scoundrel," and Mark Antony fairly puzzled in his woolly head by this system of practical arithmetic, signed or made his mark in the book as having received two pairs of boots, and was charged for the same accordingly.

The British recruit, however, seldom questioned his account—certainly not his first one. Like our great Financier, he had a soul above figures, and only became aware of what a deficit was when he found he had no more money to spend. It was then, like that Financier, he began to be bullied. While his money lasted, and he was free in spending it, he was assured that he was a jolly good fellow, a pride and ornament to the service. He was allowed to give himself certain airs, and he availed himself of the privilege to a considerable extent. When his cash and credit were exhausted, he found the flattery and fooling cease too. Military life, as seen through the fumes of tobacco and punch, which he had paid for in the tap-room, did not seem nearly so gay and glittering a thing when he came to look at it in his barrack-room and square. In the tap-room it was a '*Vive l'amour, cigars and cognac*' sort of life, pleasant if not profitable; but in the barrack-room, or in the barrack square, the young recruit discovered it to be a very different existence. He was told that the conceit had to be taken out of him, and I fear that it was generally taken out of him in the way I saw it being taken out of a dromedary in the Crimea. I was one day going through our 21 gun battery before Sebastopol, when I came upon a dromedary tied to a gun carriage, and two or three sailors welting the poor brute with rope ends. I enquired what the proceeding meant. "Taking the conceit out of the beggar, yer honor," politely responded one of the Blue Jackets. I expressed my inability to comprehend him, and sought for further information. This, the gallant tar at once afforded.

"Well, it's this, yer honor—we offers him good salt pork, what we eats ourselves, and d——n his guts, he won't look at it." I explained that the camel was a ruminating animal, which Jack evidently was not, and so saved the "ship of the desert" from further ill-treatment. But the recruit, whether he ruminated or not, had no "stray casual" to save him from being bullied, so he took it as a matter of course, and bullied in his turn when it came.

There is one reason which may account for the fact of the soldiers in those days not readily resenting foul language and choleric words when used by their commanders, and I beg to offer the reason to Captain A. N. X. Perhaps they didn't understand the nature of an oath in its abusive sense. This may seem strange, and I do not vouch for it having been generally the case, but I knew an instance of it in the person of my own servant. He was a rough Irishman, with a head and neck like an ox, was a splendid campaigner, equally ready to rob a church or a cabbage garden, but addicted to spirits and the use of unparliamentary language. He was one day brought as a prisoner before the colonel, charged with drunkenness, and with cursing to an outrageous degree the sergeant of the guard who confined him. The colonel inquired what he had to say for himself. My faithful valet acknowledged the drunkenness, but steadily denied the cursing—"Me curse, colonel?—Sure I nivir did curse—may I be d—d to h—ll if ivir I cursed." I do not think that the colonel was satisfied, but I quote the story to show the ignorance which prevailed amongst some of the rank and file of be British army of those days.

As the ballads of a nation often give the historian a clue to the true feelings of the people at the time they were written, so the songs sung by soldiers in their barrack-rooms and on the line of march might be taken as giving some insight into the joys and sorrows of military life. There was a song which used to be sung in Her Majesty's 73rd Regiment, which detailed very fully all the lights and shades of a soldier's career. It had verses enough, I think, to last during a ten-miles' march, but in not one of them was there any allusion made to choleric captains or colonels, or to the duty of resenting insult from superiors. In not one single line did the poet impinge upon this subject. After detailing all the woes of a soldier, his aspirations were summed up in the last verse—which, you will perceive, contains no imprecation on the heads of superior officers for their bullying propensities. It does certainly contain an imprecation, but it is one in which all ranks of Her Majesty's service could join without in the slightest degree infringing military discipline. It ran thus, if I rightly remember:—

"Now this it is the end, my boys,
Of this my little song;
And as I said before, my boys,
I wouldn't detain you long.

So here's our hearty prayer, my boys,
I give it in a word—
May the divil devour the bug that bites
One of the Seventy-third."

To that prayer I am sure Addiscombeite and A. N. X. will join with me in saying—Amen!

PENDENNIS, Major.

—*Englishman.*

THE MADRAS COMMAND-IN-CHIEF.

IT is a melancholy thought, but what will become of General McCleverty's Staff? Captain Henderson goes to the north of India to join his regiment, but Major St. Hill finds "no work to do." Of course General Shubrick has his own Staff, and will only need the services of the Commander-in-Chief's Military Secretary. We have seen and heard so little of General McCleverty since his last return to India that we are probably not sufficiently aware of the value of the services that we shall lose by his return to England. Had he been a more active and shrewd Chief, he might have succeeded in postponing the consideration of that question, "Why three Chiefs?" Madras is therefore under an obligation to His Excellency for having hastened on the inevitable abolition of a costly command. From the abolition of the minor Commanders-in-Chief, to the abolition of minor Governors with Boards of Revenue, will be but a step. These are cruel times for Indian magnates, since they are hard times for the general public. When an Advocate-General, himself drawing Rs. 2,500 a month for doing little indeed, publicly at the Council table, deprecates the enormous salaries of the civil and military dignitaries, as Mr. Norton did last month, we cannot be very far off from reductions in the topmost ranks of the official world.—*Madras Mail*, March 6.

THE WORKERS AND IDLERS OF THE INDIA COUNCIL.

THERE is one very important point in which the recent Memorial to Parliament may be said to be deficient. It complains of the excessive interference of the Secretary of State in the direct government of this country, yet makes no reference whatever to the perfunctory, if not utterly neglectful manner in which the present Secretary of State for India discharges his proper duties at the India House. It is well-known that since his accession to office, the Duke of Argyll has neither been a regular attendant at the India-House nor a worker in the interests of India in any other quarter. At first the great burden of the work was thrown upon Lord Lawrence and readily accepted by him, but now that Lord Lawrence has ample work in another direction to perform, the India House labour has mainly devolved on Sir Frederick Halliday, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Sir Frederick Currie. So long as this triumvirate remain practically powerful there will be little danger of reckless legislation relating to land or ryots, or to the currency, obtaining sanction; but India has a right to expect that the deliveries of the Secretary of State in Parliament shall be those of a statesman who works himself, and understands his work, and not the mere parrot utterings of a personage crammed for the occasion. Little as the Duke of Argyll did before, it is said that since the negotiations connected with his son's marriage were set on foot, he has done scarcely anything at all, and is seldom to be seen at the India House. Captain Eastwick, according to a recent telegram, expressed a hope in the House on the occasion of the discussion of the financial statement, "that the Indian press would place the proceedings of the House in the true light before the people of India, and would show the desire of Parliament to give due attention to Indian affairs." The Indian press in return would have a right to regret that Captain Eastwick, when speaking on such a subject, did not think fit to express a hope that the Duke of Argyll would either fully give his time and energies to the duties of his office, or surrender that office to some one who would.—*Calcutta Examiner*, March 6.

WHY SHOULD FRANCE REVERT TO A MONARCHY?

(*Spectator*, Feb. 4.)

IT is curious to observe what an amount of disgust, and even anger, seems to be inspired in decent English society by the bare suggestion that France should retain the form of a Republic. The *Times* writes of that possibility as if it meant nothing but political fever and ague, intermittent hot and cold fits, and endless unrest to all Europe. Now, we should very much like to make out what is at the root of this notion. We will admit that only a minority,—perhaps not even a considerable minority of the nation, is at heart Republican in principle,—that is, opposed to the principle of monarchy. But then it is quite as certain that what we must compare, is not the strength of the anti-Republican party with that of the Republican,—for it is very certain that the various sections of the anti-Republicans will attack, and oppose, and weaken each other even more bitterly than they will attack, and oppose, and weaken the Republicans,—but the strength of each of the Throne-parties with that of the Republican party. The Orleanists have ever been far more hostile to Napoleon and his dynasty, and the Imperialists have ever been far more hostile to the Orleanists, than either of these have been to the Republic. There is no use whatever in counting the various partizans of a throne together; since for no practical purpose whatever could they co-operate. The peasants, who are said to be again calling out for 'Notre pauvre Empereur,' would not care a rush for the Comte de Paris, or do anything at all to prop up his throne even if it were raised. With them the name of Napoleon is still a familiar one, and in some sense dear; they have a theory,—which is absurd, but just as good for its purpose as if it were true,—that their poor Emperor was "betrayed." They have never learnt to look with any but cold eyes on the Orleanists. The miseries which prompted the great Revolution and the fiery trials which followed it, really weeded out all their regard for the ancient dynasty if they ever had any, nor was there anything at all in the reigns of Louis XVIII., or Charles X., or Louis Philippe to restore their love for either branch of it. On the other hand, the bourgeoisie of Paris and certain districts of Brittany, where the Orleanists have always had a certain popularity, will assuredly not be disposed to give the slightest aid to the Imperialists, especially in the hour of their deep and well-merited disgrace. The strength of the Republican party must be compared, not with the strength of all the parties which would prefer a monarchy if they could only agree upon a monarch, but with the full strength of the largest monarchical party that has a real solution of the problem ready; and it must be remembered, moreover, that the Republic would be far more likely to receive a modified and provisional support from the various friends of a throne, than any section of them would receive from the other sections. So far, then, we see nothing at all to support the conventional English view that a Republic would be a very much less stable form of Government than any throne (except, perhaps, that of Leopold of Belgium, if he could bring Belgium with him as his dowry),—or at least any which has a practical chance and a real body of support in France. It is useless to say that France is not Republican at heart, if it be quite as true,—as we believe it is,—that she is not Legitimist at heart, and not Orleanist at heart, and not, now at least, Napoleonist at heart, and that the Republican minority is not smaller, if so small, and certainly not less vigorous, probably much more so, than any of these parties taken alone, and much more likely to receive a sort of passive aid from them than any of them would receive from the other.

But is there not something in the mere *constitution* of a monarchy which promises more stability to France than can be possible from a Republic? We do not see how this is possible apart from the question of the particular ruler on the throne. What has Greece gained by either Otho or George? As far as we can see, not even a shadow of stability and immunity from political crisis. What is there to choose between the monarchy of Greece and the least creditable of the South-American Republics? We do not believe that King Otho and King George have been of the smallest use to Greece, or prevented a single evil which Greece would have had to endure had a republic been attempted. And Greece is almost the only true parallel for France—not, of course, in political condition—but in relation to the absence of any competitor for the throne to whom we could look to give personal aid, by individual force of character, to the Government. If Leopold of Belgium, indeed, were to take the throne, both by the magnificent dowry he would bring, and by his reputed personal moderation and astuteness, he might wield a beneficial influence. But what other candidate for the throne is there who would exercise a wise and sobering control over France? The ex-Emperor? If it were possible for the man who would unite so many fierce hatreds against him to resume the government, it is clear enough on his own confession that any restraining and superintending power which he may have had, had died out from him before he plunged into this war, and we can hardly suppose that the man who, before his calamity, was, as he himself maintains, a mere straw dancing on the political waves, would in old age and growing weakness be able to moderate the passions he has roused. If the boy is to succeed, the question of Regent would be the supreme question, and then an even greater difficulty would break out afresh. Would you take an Imperialist follower of the Empire when you had rejected the Emperor? Would the nation that could not tolerate Louis Napoleon accept Bazaine? Plainly, the passions which a restoration of the fallen and helpless exile would provoke would be nothing to such a proposal as that. Clearly, if you are to have a throne to temper and restrain the nation, it must be filled from some quarter which has not recently excited against it any furious political passions, and as far as we know, only the Comte de Chambord and Comte de Paris are likely to be suggested. But what is there in either of them to encourage the hope that they would even last as long as Louis XVIII. or Charles X.? The Duc d'Aumale, indeed, has a reputation for ability, but by all accounts nothing would induce him to accept a throne to which he thinks his nephew has so much better a right; and even if he did, his practical ability is quite untried; he is known only as a man of a certain amount of literary power. If a royal line had not a sort of magic in it for which you cannot artificially manufacture any substitute, Trochu himself would probably be a far better choice to act the part of a firm constitutional King, than any of the Orleanists; and he has made greater sacrifices for France.

In the absence, then, of any feasible candidate for the throne who might fairly be expected to bring the councils of France a materially sobering and restraining power, what is the ground of the superstition which argues for a throne *qua* throne, and without relation to the person who occupies it? It will be said perhaps that it at least limits the ambition of the leading statesmen, who can, at best, only hope to guide, and not ostensibly to rule. But *is* that a consideration on the right side, the side of temperance? Is not the undivided responsibility of the actual ruler for the time being a far more sobering influence than the divided responsibility of a mere counsellor? Would either Louis Napoleon or Emile Ollivier have decided on war, if either of them had been solely responsible, instead of dividing it with the other,—the Emperor with his parliamentary Prime Minister, the Minister with the responsible head of the State? Is not the undivided responsibility of our Cabinet far more sobering?—and remember that this could only be attended in France by the Ministry of a Republic, for a dynasty holding so little direct control as our own over public affairs can only be an element of stability where it has for generations scared the Ministers of the people,—a condition of things which is wholly inapplicable to the setting up of a brand-new dynasty. It would be simply absurd to start a new monarchy in France that should be politically a cypher, and at the same time,—which ours is very far from being,—socially a cypher too. We suspect that one of the great reasons of the extreme restlessness of France during the last half-century, has been the recurrent irritation of the jealousy between the throne and the administration,—neither the throne nor the administrations having really succeeded in gaining the popular confidence, or, if they had, in persuading themselves that they had gained, and acting as if they possessed it. The Government of France has been a series of hesitating experiments on the favour of the people ever since the fall of the first Emperor. What remedy for this is, on the whole,—we will not say so hopeful, for we do not know what is hopeful there,—but so clearly *not* certain to fail,—as a real republic,—a republican assembly not nominated by the great cities, but by France,—which should keep the whole power in its own hands, be able to change the actual administration at a moment's notice if it pleased, and so be compelled to assume the undivided responsibility of governing France, returning for new sanction to the people every four or five years? This is a form of republic which has never been tried, and which is, we think, at least likely to prove a much more sober form than the ordinary one, and much more suited to the special genius of France. The notion that Presidents chosen for a fixed period of time are guarantees against popular caprice is, we are well convinced, a political superstition. This plan all but ensures a considerable jealousy between the President and his parliament,—greatly hampers the machinery of government even among a solid and stable people like the Americans,—and in the case of a mercurial people like the French, puts direct temptations of the strongest kind in the way of the President to get rid of his parliament as best he can. Let a minister feel that his tenure of office is conferred and absolutely limited by the pleasure of the popular Assembly by which he was chosen, and his first object is, and must be, to avert jealousies between the two, to study its genius and temper, and to retain its confidence by winning its respect. That is practically our plan, and though we have the no doubt considerable advantage of a throne which is at present respected and popular, to form at least a strong centre of the political and social fabric, the Queen is no more a President than she is her own Prime Minister; and if she were, there would be endless squabbles between her and Parliament every session, which would no doubt end, as they ended with the Stuarts, in a direct conflict.

What seems, to us at all events, absolutely clear is, that in the case of a restless nation, an artificially-manufactured centre of political life is a positive mischief, a certain cause of struggle. An absolute assembly and the minister it chose might do many foolish things, but we could confidently doubt if they would be half so liable to try dangerous experiments as Emperors, Kings, or presidents. The Crimean war was undoubtedly the Emperor's policy. The Italian war was undoubtedly the Emperor's policy. This last war would never have been undertaken if the Corps Législatif,—bad as that assembly had been,—had had the full responsibility of it. The invasion of Rome in 1849 was jointly the Republic's and the President's doing, and it was a very bad measure; but it was at least thought safe, and not a hazardous experiment made for the sake of glory. Popular parliaments, and ministers who are the appointees of popular parliaments, are not almost always and even morbidly cautious. England will not venture any thing for her old ally. Italy will not venture anything for her political saviour. The Prussian Parliament would never have made war on Austria, though Bismarck and the King did so. Whatever may be said,—and we admit a great deal could be said—for a *wise* and cautious King for France, such as the late King of Belgium, a wise king who should be in some sense his own first Minister, we sincerely doubt if any solution of the difficulties before the nation be so bad as the solution of a figure-head-king accepted from mere superstitious fear of the bogy of Republicanism.

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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .....5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, one portable STEAM ENGINE, 12-Horse Power, with two Cylinders, 8½ inch diameter, and enlarged Fire-box, complete, by Messrs. Easton, Proctor and Co.

One do do 10-Horse power, &c.
One improved SAW BENCH for 36 inch Saw, complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Bombay.

PREPARED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved:—} by 6 in., Rs. 3-8 ;
⅔ by 6 in., Rs. 3-4 ; ½ by 6 in., Rs. 3-4 ; and ½ by 6½ in., Rs. 6-8 per 100 lineal feet,—deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

PAPER:—PRINTING.—Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 to 26 lb., Super-royal 26 to 32 lb., Double Royal, 36 to 50 lb., Double Foolscap 25 lb.

HAND MADE.—Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, and Bank Medium.

MACHINE MADE.—Foolscap 11 to 18 lb., Large Post 13 to 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.; Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

Superior Pink Demy Blotting 17 to 21 lb.

Cream shade rolled Cartridge 40 and 60 lb.

Straw Boards 8½ by 11 in. 1 c.c., and Glazed Backing 28 by 45 in. 300 lb.—for Spinning Mills.

Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, February, 1871.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co. Agents.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

CHIEF OFFICES:

64, Princes Street, Edinburgh;
61, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL COURT:

Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, of the Punjab, G.C.B. & K.C.S.I.

DIRECTORS IN EDINBURGH:

Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart.
David Davidson, Esq., Treasurer, Bank of Scotland.
J. F. Walker Drummond, Esq.
Charles Gairdner, Esq., Manager of the Union Bank of Scotland.
John Craigie Halkett, Esq., jr. of Cramond.
Alexander Hunter, W.S.
Evan Allan Hunter, Esq., W.S.
G. Auldjo Jamieson, Esq., C.A.
R. B. Maconochie, Esq., of Gattonside.
Sir Alexander C. Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart, M.P.
Frederick Pitman, Esq., W.S.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
David Baird Wauchope, Esq., Merchant, Leith.

DIRECTORS IN LONDON:

John White Cater, Esq., Merchant—Chairman.
Charles Morrison, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.
Richard Baring, Esq., Merchant.
Richard Brandt, Esq., Merchant.
Philip Charles Cavan, Esq.
Edward Cohen, Esq., Merchant.
John Fleming, Esq., Merchant.
Pascoe du Pre Grenfell, Esq., Merchant.
Adolphus Klockmann, Esq.
Right Hon. Lord Lawrence.
Junius Spencer Morgan, Esq., Merchant.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Banker.
Baron John H. W. Stockenstrom.
George Young, Esq., Merchant.

Solicitor:
Sir W. R. Drake, 46, Parliament St.

Auditor:
George Murray, C.A.

General Manager:
David Smith, W.S.

The Directors beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the Life Business of the Company in India, they have established a Branch Office in Calcutta.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Proprietary Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under the Life Assurance Contracts consists of:—

1. The Accumulated Funds in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these Departments, at 31st December, 1869, to £2,203,659
2. The Paid-up Capital of the Company 250,000
In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of £1,750,000
3. The Life Revenue, which for 1869 consisted of:—
Life Premiums £269,387
Interest on Funds, &c. 94,217
363,604

The Rates of Premium are moderate and generally lower than those of other offices.

Reduction to English Rates without Medical Certificate, or fresh examination.

Nine-tenths of the whole Profits in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every Five Years.

The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December 1875.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened on or before that date will share in the Fund then to be divided, which will consist of the Profits made during the previous Five Years.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS, viz.:—

H. M. Aitken, Esq., Merchant.
L. P. Ives Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., Solicitor.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
Medical Officer, Dr. C. Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
Manager, W. B. Walls, Esq.
Law Agents, Messrs. Collis & Co.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Or from the Agents at

Agra	...	...T. Bailey, Esq.
Akyab	...	...Agent of Bank of Bengal.
Colombo	...	...Mr. see, J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Dacca	...	...J. J. Gray, Esq.
Dinapore	...	...Messrs. F. Smyth & Co.
Galle	...	...Messrs. J. Gibson, Thomson & Co.
Howrah	...	...John Lindley, Esq.
Kishnaghur Districts		...Archd. Hills, Esq.
Kurseong (Darjeeling)		...C. J. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	...	...Hector Gunn, Esq.
Madras	...	...Messrs. C. Shand & Co.
Mirzapore	...	...Messrs. Hamilton, Brown & Co.
Rangoon	...	...Messrs. Buchanan & Co. and
Bombay	...	...W. NICOL & Co.

January 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

SUB-GOVERNOR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

Secretary—John P. Laurence, Esq.
Under-Writer—John Anthony Rucker, Esq.
Actuary—Arthur H. Bailey, Esq.
Manager of the Fire Department—Thos. B. Bateman, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-